

IN THE CLAIMS:

1-152. (Canceled)

153. (Currently amended) A method for ~~providing a remedial effect for~~remedying a disease caused by an infection in humans or animals comprising the step of:

orally administering an amount of a sugar cane-derived extract ~~including one or more non-saccharides~~ as an active ingredient to a human or animal after infection with the disease, which amount is effective to ~~provide a remedial effect for~~remedy said disease and wherein said infection is ~~a bacterial~~an *Escherichia coli* infection, and the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction obtainable by passing a raw material selected from the group consisting of sugar cane juice, a liquid extract from sugar cane, and sugar cane-derived molasses, through a column packed with a synthetic adsorbent as a fixed carrier, and eluting substances adsorbed on the synthetic adsorbent with a solvent selected from the group consisting of water, methanol, ethanol and mixtures thereof, said sugar cane derived-extract containing less saccharide than said raw material.

154-155. (Canceled)

156. (Currently amended) ~~The~~A method ~~according to claim 154~~for remedying a disease caused by an infection in humans or animals comprising the step of:

orally administering an amount of a sugar cane-derived extract as an active ingredient to a human or animal after infection with the disease, which amount is effective to remedy said disease, wherein said infection is an *Escherichia coli* infection, and the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction which absorbs light of a wavelength of 420 nm ~~obtained~~obtainable by column chromatographic treatment utilizing differences in affinity for an ion exchange resin packed in a column as the fixed carrier, said sugar cane-derived extract containing less saccharide than a composition from which said sugar cane-derived extract is extracted.

157. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 156, wherein the ion exchange resin is a cation exchange resin.

158. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 157, wherein the cation exchange resin is a strongly acidic cation exchange resin.

159. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 158, wherein the strongly acidic cation exchange resin is of a sodium ion form or a potassium ion form.

160. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 156, wherein the ion exchange resin is a gel form resin.

161. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 156, wherein ion exchange chromatographic treatment is carried out in a pseudo moving-bed continuous separation method.

162. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 156, wherein the fraction absorbing light of a wavelength of 420 nm is further treated by electrodialysis to thereby decrease a salt content of the fraction.

163-165. (Canceled)

166. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 153, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is administered in the form of food, which comprises the sugar cane-derived extract.

167. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 166, wherein the food is an animal feed.

168-182. (Canceled)

183. (Currently amended) A method for ~~providing a remedial effect for~~remedying a disease caused by a viral infection in humans or animals comprising the step of:

orally administering an amount of a sugar cane-derived extract comprising a component having a molecular weight less than 1,000 ~~including one or more non-sachharides~~ as an active

ingredient, to a human or animal after infection with the disease by ~~viral~~ a Pseudorabies infection, which amount is effective to ~~provide a remedial effect for~~ remedy said disease,

wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction ~~obtained~~ obtainable by ~~treating~~ passing a raw material selected from the group consisting of sugar cane juice, a liquid extract from sugar cane and a sugar-cane-derived molasses, ~~using column chromatography, and wherein~~ said-through a column is-packed with a synthetic adsorbent as a fixed carrier, and eluting substances adsorbed on the synthetic adsorbent with a solvent selected from the group consisting of water, methanol, ethanol and mixtures thereof, said sugar cane derived-extract containing less saccharide than said raw material.

184. (Canceled)

185. (Currently amended) ~~The~~ A ~~method according to claim 183 for remedying a disease~~ caused by a viral infection in humans or animals comprising the step of:

orally administering an amount of a sugar cane-derived extract comprising a component having a molecular weight of less than 1000 as an active ingredient, to a human or animal after infection with the disease by a Pseudorabies infection, which amount is effective to remedy said disease, wherein and the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction which absorbs light of a wavelength of 420 nm ~~obtained~~ obtainable by column chromatographic treatment utilizing differences in affinity for an ion exchange resin packed in a column as the fixed carrier, said sugar cane-derived extract containing less saccharide than a composition from which said sugar cane-derived extract is extracted.

186. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 185, wherein the ion exchange resin is a cation exchange resin.

187. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 186, wherein the cation exchange resin is a strongly acidic cation exchange resin.

188. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 187, wherein the strongly acidic cation exchange resin is of a sodium ion form or a potassium ion form.

189. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 185, wherein the ion exchange resin is a gel form resin.

190. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 185, wherein ion exchange chromatographic treatment is carried out in a pseudo moving-bed continuous separation method.

191. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 185, wherein the fraction absorbing light of a wavelength of 420 nm is further treated by electrodialysis to thereby decrease a salt content of the fraction.

192. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 183, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is administered in the form of food, which comprises the sugar cane-derived extract.

193. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 192, wherein the food is an animal feed.

194. (Currently amended) A method for ~~providing a remedial effect for~~remediating a disease caused by a viral infection in humans or animals comprising the step of:

administering an a amount of a sugar cane-derived extract comprising a component having a molecular weight less than 1,000 ~~including one or more non-saccharides~~ as an active ingredient, to a human or animal after infection with the disease by ~~viral~~ a Pseudorabies infection, which amount is effective to ~~provide a remedial effect for~~remedy said disease, by a method of administration selected from the group consisting of intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous, intracutaneous, intra-abdominal, intra-rectal, hypoglossal and instillation, and

wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction ~~obtained~~obtainable by ~~treating~~passing a raw material selected from the group consisting of sugar cane juice, a liquid extract from sugar cane, and a sugar cane-derived molasses through a column packed with a synthetic adsorbent, and eluting substances adsorbed on the synthetic adsorbent with a solvent selected

from the group consisting of water, methanol, ethanol and mixtures thereof, said sugar cane derived-extract containing less saccharide than said raw material.

195. (Canceled)

196. (Currently amended) ~~The A method according to claim 194~~ for remedying a disease caused by a viral infection in humans or animals comprising the step of:

administering an amount of a sugar cane-derived extract comprising a component having a molecular weight of less than 1000 as an active ingredient, to a human or animal after infection with the disease by a Pseudorabies infection, which amount is effective to remedy said disease, by a method of administration selected from the group consisting of intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous, intracutaneous, intra-abdominal, intra-rectal, hypoglossal and instillation, wherein and the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction which absorbs light of a wavelength of 420 nm ~~obtained-obtainable~~ by column chromatographic treatment utilizing differences in affinity for an ion exchange resin packed in a column as the fixed carrier, said sugar cane-derived extract containing less saccharide than a composition from which said sugar-cane derived extract is extracted.

197. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 196, wherein the ion exchange resin is a cation exchange resin.

198. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 197, wherein the cation exchange resin is a strongly acidic cation exchange resin.

199. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 198, wherein the strongly acidic cation exchange resin is of a sodium ion form or a potassium ion form.

200. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 196, wherein the ion exchange resin is a gel form resin.

201. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 196, wherein ion exchange chromatographic treatment is carried out in a pseudo moving-bed continuous separation method.

202. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 196, wherein the fraction absorbing light of a wavelength of 420 nm is further treated by electrodialysis to thereby decrease a salt content of the fraction.

203. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 194, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is administered in the form of food, which comprises the sugar cane-derived extract.

204. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 203, wherein the food is an animal feed.

205. (New) The method according to claim 156, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is administered in the form of a food, which comprises the sugar cane-derived extract.

206. (New) The method according to claim 205, wherein the food is an animal feed.

207. (New) The method according to claim 185, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is administered in the form of a food, which comprises the sugar cane-derived extract.

208. (New) The method according to claim 207, wherein the food is an animal feed.

209. (New) The method according to claim 196, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is administered in the form of a food, which comprises the sugar cane-derived extract.

210. (New) The method according to claim 209, wherein the food is an animal feed.